

Policy Title: HIPAA Exam		Approved Signature(s): <hr/> Department Chair, Athletic Training	
Policy Number: 05.16	Date Effective: 04.20.04	Date Replaces: N/A	Page 1 of 1

Section: Clinical Education Policies and Procedures

Subject: HIPAA

Purpose: To track and document the understanding of the student and completion of HIPAA educational training.

Policy: Upon completion of HIPAA lecture the student will complete the following written examination. It the HIPAA Privacy Officer within the Department of Athletic Training to determine if the student has a clear understanding of HIPAA. Upon this determination a Certificate of Completion issued by the Department of Athletic Training.

All records are kept in the perspective students file and in the HIPAA Log.

The following is a sample HIPAA Examination.

HIPAA Test

Name: _____

Date: _____

True/False

___ T/F HIPAA is federal law that has rules to protect the privacy of patients' information. It includes fines and possible prison sentences for violations of the law.

___ T/F HIPAA give patients the right to examine and obtain a copy of their health records, but they cannot request corrections.

___ T/F National HIPAA standards override state standards on patient confidentiality and privacy acts.

___ T/F If you do not obey HIPAA laws your are subject to federal fines and possible prison sentences.

___ T/F A patient does not need to sign the privacy notice in order to treat the patient.

___ T/F A business associate is a person or company that provides services to a covered entity.

___ T/F Medical practitioners cannot access patient's medical information in the course of their training.

___ T/F Business associates are required to restrict their uses and disclosures to the minimum necessary.

___ T/F A PT needs a patient's written authorization to send a copy of his/her medical record to another health care provider who will treat the patient.

___ T/F Patient names and charts can no long be placed outside the hospital doors for identification.

Multiple choice. Circle the correct letter.

1. PHI stands for:
 1. Personal Hospital Information
 2. Protected Health Information
 3. Personally Held Information
 4. Protected Hospital Information

2. All of the following are ways in which someone might “intentionally” violate HIPAA except:
 1. An outsider overhears workers talking about a patient.
 2. Share PHI with family members
 3. Copy PHI and take it home
 4. Share your computer password with others
 5. Give PHI to a local newspaper

3. All of the following are purposes of HIPAA except:
 1. Protect and enhance the rights of consumers by providing them access to their PHI
 2. Control the inappropriate use of PHI
 3. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of health care delivery by creating a national framework for health privacy protection.
 4. To request an amendment to their medical records
 5. All of the above

4. Covered entities must do all of the following except:
 1. Develop and enforce a privacy notice by having all patients read, agree, and sign prior to treatment
 2. Train employees
 3. Appoint a privacy officer
 4. Secure medical records
 5. Establish a complaint process

5. De-identification of PHI includes all the following except:
 1. Social security
 2. Name
 3. Medical record on account number
 4. Age
 5. Address

6. Minimum necessary standard does not apply to all of the following except:
 1. Request by health care providers for treatment purposes
 2. Disclosures to the patient
 3. Pursuant to patient’s authorization
 4. Disclosures for enforcement purposes or public safety
 5. Immediate family members

7. A PHI communication form contains all of the following except:
 1. List of people who can receive information
 2. Patient directory publication permission
 3. Clarification of phone messages
 4. All of the above

8. What can you do to protect a patient's privacy?
 1. Protect computer terminals
 2. Only look at information you need
 3. Don't talk to patients about medical information in the patient rooms or treatment areas
 4. Protect patient records

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you do if a relative of the patient calls you and asks for patient information?

2. If a patient comes to the AT department for treatment and brings someone with them, can you discuss the patient's medical information in front of them? Yes or no. Explain your answer.
